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Les Hauts Salaires aux États-Unis. ÉMILE WAXWEILER. Paris : Bibliothèque Gilon, 1895. 12 mo. pp. 108.

THE first part of this volume consists of a sketch of the scope and nature of the industries of this country, special attention being paid to the great degree of division and specialization of labor on both the mechanical and the executive side of our large concerns. The American genius for organization is dwelt upon, and its effects noted in both capital and labor. A few facts are given concerning the labor movement and labor legislation. All this is an old story to every observant American, whether he has approached the subject from the student's point of view or from that of the practical business man. In the economic discussion which follows, figures bearing on the question, furnished by Carroll D. Wright, E. R. L. Gould, and other American statisticians, are freely used.

The whole book is a compliment to the achievements of the American business man and to the American student of the wages question. It is in no way original, and it deals with matter which is more fully presented in American treatises. The chief interest of such a book is an indication of what will be the attitude in the future of well-informed Europeans towards American institutions. It need not consume the time of the American student of economics.

HENRY K. WHITE.

Strikes and Social Problems. By J. SHIELD NICHOLSON. London : Adam and Charles Black, 1896. 12mo. pp. viii+238.

PROFESSOR NICHOLSON'S book is a collection of essays and addresses of various lengths, upon subjects not very closely connected. The twelve occasional pieces which go to make up the volume are quite as diverse in quality as they are in subject-matter. Some of them possess much more than ordinary merit, while there are others which can hardly be considered anything but products of economic dilettantism. The first six of the studies—comprising a good half of the book—“treat specially and directly of the conflicts between Labor and Capital and of the interests of both in conciliation.” Three of these deal more particularly with strikes, combinations, and other modes of demonstrating the exceeding power and wisdom of organized “labor.” The remaining three are devoted to some more general aspects of the relations between labor and capital.